



RIGHT OR WRONG. WHEN RIGHT, TO BE KEPT RIGHT, WHEN WRONG, TO BE PUT RIGHT.

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA. WILLIAM F. PACKER, GOVERNOR OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH.

Proclamation.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The blessings vouchsafed by a kind Providence through the past year demand our grateful recognition, and again call for the sacrifice of thanksgiving and praise. Under the protection of a government that secures to all equal rights, we have pursued, unmolested, the various avocations of life with more than usual prosperity. The earth under the labors of the husbandman, has yielded her increase, and our barns and store-houses are crowded with the fruits of the harvest. We have not only been preserved from the ravages of the pestilence, but the past has been a year distinguished for health in our large cities and throughout all our rural districts. Our country has been preserved in peace. Our homes have been the abodes of tranquility, and blessings innumerable have clustered around our domestic hearths. Our various schools and seminaries of learning are diffusing throughout our community a higher intelligence and imparting to our youth noble aspirations. The institutions of our holy religion are well sustained; and under its pure and genial influence the spirit of unity and love, the earnest of yet better days, is most happily developed. TO GOD, THE GREAT AND THE GOOD, we are indebted for all, and to him let praise be rendered.

With these sentiments, and in accordance with the known wishes of many of my fellow citizens, I, WILLIAM F. PACKER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby appoint THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, as a day of General Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God, and recommend to all our people to lay aside, on that day, their customary worldly business—assemble in their respective places of worship, and unite in praising God for His excellent goodness and loving kindness toward us—beseeching His gracious forgiveness, and the continuance of His goodness. Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-fourth.

WM. F. PACKER.

BY THE GOVERNOR: WM. M. HESTER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Result.

Now that the election is over, and the excitement incident to the campaign ended, it may not be amiss to look for a few moments at the result in our own county.

The table of official returns which we published last week, and the table of votes and majorities to be found in to-day's issue, it must be confessed, exhibit some strange figures. Thus, it will be seen, that Proudfoot, our candidate for the Legislature, has a majority over Litzinger, his Loco-Foco opponent, of 259 votes. In addition to this, we have secured the election of Lytle and Vickroy, our candidates for Auditor and Surveyor, the former by a majority of 57, and the latter by a majority of 78 votes. The other candidates on the Loco-Foco ticket, we regret to say, have been elected; but their majorities are so meagre, that, after all, they have no reason to crow over their success.

It will be noticed that the vote polled was small, the highest, namely 3589, having been cast for Prothonotary. This fact, in our opinion, operated against our candidates. As a general rule, when the aggregate vote is small, we labor under this unfortunate circumstance. Loco-Focoism invariably keeps its men under good drill, and on election-day, all the forces that it can command are mustered. Our own Party relies too much on the righteousness of its cause, and the wisdom, integrity and patriotism of the People—it does not work enough. There are many who love and cherish our principles, who too often seem to think that our candidates can be elected and our cause advanced without their participation. There are many, who, if they voted at all, would vote right, do nevertheless practically show their indifference as to the result, by staying away from the Polls. The man who would devote a day to his backwater rather than to his country, no matter what party he belongs to, deserves to be goaded

to the performance of his duty. Loco-Focoism sees this, knows it, and acts upon it. Thus, whilst our Party did not hold a solitary public meeting in the county during the campaign, the Loco-Focos had quite a number, to say nothing of the other drilling-in operations to which they resorted.

The candidates composing our county ticket this fall were all excellent men, and well worthy to be elected to the several offices for which they were nominated. But, considering the political complexion which our county has had for years past, it could hardly be expected that our whole ticket would be elected. In the early stages of the campaign, when the Loco-Focos were divided, and fighting about the Lecompton question, we had strong hopes that our Party would be entirely successful. But we confess these hopes were blasted to a considerable degree by the nominations of the Loco-Foco Convention. That sagacious body of men, moved by the notion that "in union there is strength," and fired by a desire for success in the approaching contest, put forth a ticket in which both wings of their Party was duly represented—and this too, through the fittest and most respectable nominations in their gift. This had the desired effect. It kept both factions quiet; a result which could not have been brought about otherwise. While, perhaps, these factions did not work much for each other's candidates, yet they did not work against them, each seeming to be afraid that, by attempting to punish an enemy, they might possibly sacrifice a friend. Thus was their Party united; a fact which—with the prestige of former majorities in their favor—furnishes the key to their triumph with several of their candidates.

Of the partial success with which we have met—in the election of Proudfoot, Lytle and Vickroy—we have, under the circumstances, great reason to be proud. Nor need we be ashamed of the defeat of the balance of our ticket. On the contrary, Roberts, Campbell, and all the rest, have good cause to congratulate themselves upon the vote which they received. They all did well, and it is no idle assurance to say that a better day is in store for them. For the day will come—and it will come soon—when recourse must be had to the history of the Past for Loco-Foco majorities in Cambria county.

Death of Hon. John Y. Mason. Hon. John Y. Mason, the American Minister to Paris, departed this life very suddenly, at that place, on the 3d of this month. The attack of which he died was the second he had had, the first having occurred some four or five years since, unfitting him for his duties for several months.

Mr. Mason was a native of Virginia, and was by profession a lawyer. He was for some time one of the judges of the District Court in that State, and was a representative in Congress from 1831 to 1837. He was Secretary of the Navy under President Tyler; and under the administration of President Polk, he was first Attorney General, and afterwards Secretary of the Navy. In 1853, he was appointed by President Pierce, Minister to France, which position he filled with acceptance up to the period of his death. It may be mentioned also that Mr. Mason was one of the diplomats at the Ostend Conference, and, with Messrs. Buchanan and Soule, signed the celebrated manifesto in favor of the seizure of Cuba by the United States.

The Vote in Cambria.

As matter for future reference, we publish below the vote of Cambria for the various candidates on the Loco-Foco and People's State, Senatorial and County tickets, with the majorities for the successful candidates. The Loco-Foco candidates are in Roman; and the People's in Italic:

Auditor General, Richardson L. Wright, 1868
Thomas E. Cochran, 1593

Surveyor General, John Rowe, 1900
William H. Keim, 1581

Rowe's maj., 319

State Senator, Augustin Durbin, 2070
Lewis W. Hall, 1391

Durbin's maj., 679

Assembly, Daniel Litzinger, 1590
Richard J. Proudfoot, 1849

Proudfoot's maj., 259

Prothonotary, Joseph M. Donald, 1906
Howard J. Roberts, 1683

M. Donald's maj., 223

District Attorney, Philip S. Noon, 1838
Joseph H. Campbell, 1660

Noon's maj., 178

Treasurer, John A. Blair, 2022
David J. Jones, 1443

Blair's maj., 579

Commissioner, David T. Storm, 1918
Elias C. M. Muller, 1249

Storm's maj., 669

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Coroner, James S. Todd (1778), Poor House Director, Jacob Horner (1859), Auditor, 2 years, Thomas B. Moore (1583), Lytle's maj. (57), Auditor, 3 years, John F. Stull (1708), County Surveyor, Samuel D. Pryce (1655), Vickroy's maj. (78).

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Table with 4 columns: Counties, Votes, and Maj. Includes Adams (2,529), Allegheny (7,931), Armstrong (2,282), Beaver (1,756), Bedford (2,011), Berks (6,251), Blair (2,609), Bradford (3,743), Bucks (5,172), Butler (2,075), Cambria (1,593), Carbon (1,491), Centre (2,416), Chester (5,965), Clarion (532), Clearfield (1,129), Clinton (1,226), Columbia (1,095), Crawford (2,766), Cumberland (2,921), Dauphin (3,381), Delaware (2,607), Elk (317), Erie (2,325), Fayette (2,676), Franklin (3,692), Fulton (716), Greene (785), Huntingdon (2,264), Indiana (1,922), Jefferson (1,071), Juniata (1,223), Lancaster (7,092), Lawrence (1,351), Lebanon (2,451), Lehigh (3,612), Luzerne (5,671), Lycoming (2,590), McKean (600), Mercer (2,770), Mifflin (1,372), Monroe (1,499), Montgomery (4,535), Montour (692), Northampton (2,797), Northumberland (1,602), Perry (2,070), Philadelphia (29,225), Pike (135), Potter (918), Schuylkill (4,879), Snyder (1,289), Somerset (1,157), Sullivan (324), Susquehanna (2,897), Tioga (1,960), Union (1,363), Venango (2,022), Warren (1,139), Washington (3,745), Wayne (1,699), Westmoreland (3,893), Wyoming (751), York (4,983).

Riot at Harper's Ferry.

FREDERICK, Md., Oct. 17.—An insurrection is reported to have taken place at Harper's Ferry. The express train running east was fired into twice, and one of the railroad hands, a negro, was killed, while trying to get the train through the town. The mob arrested two men who came into town with loads of wheat, and took a wagon, loaded it with rifles, and sent it into Maryland. They are led by about two hundred and fifty whites, with a gang of negroes fighting.

The insurrectionists are commanded by Captain Brown of Kansas notoriety, and numbered originally seventeen white men and five negroes, several of whom were shot dead by the military whilst charging on the Armory, where they had taken up their quarters. Allen Evans, one of the insurrectionists, is lying in a dying condition, having been shot through the breast. He says the whole scheme was got up by Brown, who represented that the negroes would rise by thousands, and Maryland and Virginia would become free States.—Captain Cook is second in command of the insurgents.

October 18: the Armory has just been stormed, and taken after a determined resistance. Captain Brown and his son are both wounded. The latter is now dead, but the former is not much hurt. He talks freely, and says his whole object was to free the slaves. He also declares there were none engaged in the plot but those who accompanied him. Cook has escaped. The latest reports state that quiet has been restored.

By a late arrival from California we learn that the canvass for a successor to Senator Broderick has already commenced. General Denver and Governor Miller appear to be strongest, but half a dozen others are striving for the place. Broderick's estate is valued at \$130,000 numbered to the amount of \$85,000. By his will he gave \$15,000 to the Protestant and Catholic Orphan Asylums of Francisco—the amount to be equally divided. A legacy of \$10,000 was left to the Hon. J. C. McKibben, and the remainder of Mr Broderick's estate is bequeathed to the widow of his late friend, James Estill, who was left in very moderate circumstances at the death of her husband.

The rope upon which Blondin performed his feats has been cut up into pieces for keepsakes, and sold at high figures, a la Atlantic cable.

EDITORIAL NOTINGS.

It's up we want to go.—Stand. But it's down you always do go. Rapidly Coming in—New Subscribers. Rapidly going out—The month of October. Brought from a distance—The play of the Standard on our Editorial Notings. Read the advertisement of the "Great Republic Monthly."

In a nice pickle—Pickles of the Standard. Kansas has adopted a Free State Constitution, by 4000 Republican majority. Quere.—Did anybody find the gold clasp which was advertised in our paper last week? Don't all speak at once. The gross receipts of the State Fair, at Philadelphia, were over \$23,000. We regret to say that the receipts of our Cambria County Fair were not quite so gross.

Thank you, Doctor; but if you have no particular objection, we would prefer taking a dose of your "bitters."—Stand. "The ruling passion strong in death." Damphool is of opinion that the italics used in the P. P. & S. column of the Standard are a great labor-saving machine, inasmuch as they go a good way towards pointing out the wit there displayed.

Wm. B. Mann, Esq., the People's candidate for District Attorney, in Philadelphia, has been elected by a majority of over 3,000. He is a Man by name, and a Man by nature. We speak by the book. The Alleghanian makes its appearance again, last week, as large as life and twice as bitter.—Stand. And the Standard makes its appearance this week, as large as life and twice as pickle.

Camp Meeting in Church.—To-morrow evening, a quarterly meeting of the M. E. congregation, of Hollidaysburg, begins in the church, at that place, and will continue a week. Its exercises will be conducted just as upon a camp meeting occasion. Our neighbor, Capt. James Bell, has disposed of the Tyrone Star to M. H. Jolly, Esq. Mr. Bell, in retiring, has our best wishes for his future welfare, and from our knowledge of his successor, we are satisfied that, in his hands, the Star will not wane.

We don't see what should make it (truth) "blunt-edged"—it certainly is not used so much.—Stand. Generally speaking, it is not used as much as it ought to be; but we wot of no publication that uses it so little as the Standard. Would it be proper to call a short-tailed dog a "stump orator?"—Ed. Standard. A grave question! Should it be determined in the affirmative, you will most likely be considered a "stump orator."

Samuel Linn, Esq., of Bedford, has been elected President Judge of the district composed of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield counties, by some 500 majority over his Loco-Foco opponent, Hon. James Gamble. Mr. Linn would seem to be a trump in that Gambling operation. Still keeps up.—The disposition to do some dancing occasionally. Well, it is said to afford a very agreeable and healthful kind of exercise, and—so long as those who engage in it find their own shoes—and don't wear them too tight—and don't get too tight themselves—we see no valid reason for any objections to the business.

Bitters and Damphool, who are both observant individuals, state that they have often noticed, that, when four men go into Isaac's for the purpose of taking a quiet nip to themselves, Mordecai is always on hand ready to make the fifth man. It would seem, therefore, that in the way of small change, Mordecai is considerable.

The Memphis Avalanche disposes of "The little apostate has drawn from the Democratic party his vitality, as the mistletoe extracts from the oak its substance. What has this rebellious demagogue done, that the Democratic party should now hug him to its bosom and strike down a faithful President?" We should think that "Avalanche" almost sufficient to overwhelm the little giant.

Somebody, speaking of the hurrying propensities of the Yankees, says: "If a big mortar could be constructed, which would throw an immense bomb-shell, containing fifteen passengers, from St. Louis to Boston, in five minutes, with an absolute certainty that fourteen would be killed by the explosion, tickets for seats in the 'Express Bomb-Shell Line' would at once be at a premium, each passenger being anxious for the chance to prove himself 'the lucky fifteenth.'"

If the editor of the Standard were as much of a broth sucker as he is a rum-sucker, he would know the "difference" without asking.—Alleg. Decidedly personal, and quite as untrue as personal.—Stand. Not any more personal, and not any more untrue, than your assertion that we take our bitters every morning. There is a difference between going and being goled—that's a fact.

Damphool, (to whom we refer all mysterious points), has been engaged for some time past in cyphering out the real meaning of the word picrotoxin—the name of that villainous compound which enters so largely into the manufacture of the tangefoot whiskey. He says, that, literally rendered, it is pick-crow-talk-sin; whence it follows, (to be liberal about the matter,) that the man who imbibes it, has a crow to pick with everybody he meets—has an abundance of talk—and commits any amount of Sin. He would therefore advise all persons and "the rest of mankind" to do even as he, and steer clear of the deadly poison.

The Harper's Ferry Tragedy.

The late tragedy at Harper's Ferry has called forth universal comment from the public press. As yet we have not seen a single journal containing a syllable in excuse or justification of even the motives of the misguided men whose acts have sent a thrill of horror through the land. The wild insanity of the attempt proves of itself the total loss of the last ray of reason on the part of the immediate actors—Madness, utter madness, could no farther go.

No event could teach more significantly, or more eloquently, the wisdom of that government policy to which the Republican party has been committed from the very day of its first inauguration. The doctrines preached by its founders were the same conservative principles which, from the formation of the Constitution down to 1854, the era of the infamous Kansas-Nebraska bill, had met the approval of all parties. The cardinal idea that legislation for the territories should belong of right to Congress, as the Constitution expressly provides, was the favorite doctrine of HENRY CLAY and the Whig party. This idea fell by right of succession to the conservative Opposition of the country. Had the free-brand of squatter sovereignty never been hung into Congress by DOUGLASS—had the unwearied exertions of the Opposition to keep the Missouri Compromise intact been successful, the Pandora's box of evils which lay concealed in the specious provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska act, would never have cursed the country. But the insane movers in that scheme of wrong would listen to no utterance of Reason or of Right.—They were blind to every idea save that of selfish aggrandizement and temporary triumph. Not one who moved in it, not even Stephen A. Douglas himself, the contriver-in-chief, at this day, with the fearful experience since, would do the same deed over again.

The dragon's teeth were first sown in Kansas. Peace, that was to hover like a protecting angel over that fair and sunny garden-spot, folded her wings in dismay. Discord and her dark and damning brood, entered the devoted State, and scenes that shocked humanity startled the land into indignant detestation. Peaceable men from the North, unoffending citizens, who on their arrival in Kansas were hunted at by the Missouri ruffians, as a race of impotent cowards, found their homes invaded by the knife of the assassin, their wives and children outraged, their dwellings lit by the torch of the incendiary.—These were "the first fruits" of the great "peace measure" of 1854, offered to the expectant country as a sovereign panacea, by Senator Douglas. Those peaceful emigrants, who had exiled themselves from the land of their early associations, were maddened to revenge. The Missouri borderers had taught them, by a lesson of blood and fire, the catechism of warfare. They were, in self-defence, obliged to protect their firesides, or else consent to sacrifice all that they had come to secure—namely, a peaceful resting-place upon the common territory of the nation.

The catalogue of wrongs the people of Kansas were called on to con, has never all been told. Those who suffered in person, in the sanctity of their homes, became, like Brown of Osawatimie, frenzied with the scenes of diabolical horror thro' which they had passed. Reason fled her throne, and the idea of resistance to the supposed cause of all the tumult and outrage became a religious fanaticism. The idea of constitutional barriers never more had place in such disordered brains, and bloodshed and civil war became to such distracted minds as things of right. The affair at Harper's Ferry, insane, utterly inexcusable as it is, may well be credited as the legitimate consequence of the false policy invoked by the authors and contrivers of the Nebraska bill.

It is even higher madness, more absurd and glaring folly to charge such a terrible outbreak upon a party of reasonable men. All parties alike condemn it, and the Republican party, above all others, is committed point blank against the policy that could breed such excesses. We seek to make no war upon the South, or its rights. We believe only in working under and through the Federal constitution.—Thro' legal means, and only legal means, can any social errors in the political fabric be corrected. As proclaimed by the leaders of the party in the canvass of 1856, we have nothing whatever to do with slavery in the States. To the people of the Southern States alone belongs the settlement of this social evil within their own borders. This doctrine the Republican party has always undeviatingly maintained, and will maintain it to the end. Our only aim is to keep all the Territories free from the evil of slavery, free from a system whose presence directly tends to the incitation and realization of a crop of bloody tragedies like to this through which we have passed. The attempt, therefore, on the part of the hiring journals of a corrupt Administration, to charge this objectless, insane outbreak upon the Opposition party, will only recoil upon the infamous movers. The country can easily see through the malevolent suggesters of the thought.

THE NAKED TRUTH.—One of the reportorial fraternity is responsible for the following fling at the "fashionable" ladies of our days: "When lovely woman veils her bosom With muslin fashionably thin, What man with eyes could e'er refuse 'em Cautiously from peering in? And when, his ardent gaze returning, The muslin heaves to deep-drawn sighs, Would not his finger's ends be burning To press—his hat down over his eyes!"

There is a well founded rumor in this city, says the Buffalo Republican of the 19th inst., to the effect that a fight took place in Canada, yesterday afternoon, between John Morrissey and John C. Heenan, near Suspension Bridge. We learn that the principals were accompanied by but six men, and that they were killed in the fight, it is stated that Heenan was killed. We put some confidence in the rumor, as we obtain the information from a gentleman who conversed with some of those engaged in the affair, since the fight. We learn that Morrissey has fled for the west.

Running into debt often tempts people to tell lies. This made a great deal of "Lying rides on debt's back." When we have contracted a debt you may think little of payment, but creditors have better memories than debtors—being a superstitious sect, they are great observers of days and times.

THANKSGIVINGS.—The Governors of Maine, New Hampshire, New York and Pennsylvania have appointed Thursday the 24th day of November next, as a day of public thanksgiving in their respective States.

The monument of Henry Clay, Lexington, Ky., is nearly completed. It is said to be one of the handsomest works of art in the country.

To the Ladies.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity, that she has just returned from the East with a large assortment of BONNETS, RIBBONS, RUCHES, FLOWERS, Trimmings, and in fact all articles generally used in a Fancy Store. The ladies are respectfully invited to call around and examine the goods before purchasing elsewhere. ANN M. DOHERTY, Ebensburg, Oct. 27, 1859-60.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO., Johnstown, Pa. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealers in all kinds of Merchandise, keep constantly on hand the following articles: DRY GOODS, OIL-CLOTHS, CARPETINGS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, NOTIONS, FLOWERS AND TRIMMINGS, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FISH, SALT, FLOUR, BACON, and in fact all articles generally used in a Fancy Store. The ladies are respectfully invited to call around and examine the goods before purchasing elsewhere. JOHNSTOWN, Oct. 27, 1859-60.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE. In the matter of the Subpoena of the Hon. William Roberts dec'd., to Andrew Linn, Sept. 17th, 1859. On motion of James M. Bell, Subpoena being served, the Court appointed J. H. Campbell, a commissionaire to take testimony. The Commissioner gives notice to Andrew Linn and to all other persons legally interested that he will attend to the duties of the above appointment at his office in the Borough of Ebensburg, on Friday the 25th of November next, at one o'clock, p. m. J. H. CAMPBELL, Commissioner. Ebensburg, Oct. 27, 1859-60.

R. C. LEWIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office for the present with R. Lewis. Ebensburg, Oct. 27, 1859-60.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. By virtue of an alias order of the Orphan's Court of Cambria County, the undersigned will expose to sale, by public vendue or entry, at the "Cresson Hotel," at Cresson, Cambria County, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of NOVEMBER, 1859, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots or parcels numbered 1 and 2, mentioned and described in the inquisition on the real estate of WILLIAM WEBSTER, dec'd., and being situated in the town-ship of Washington in the county of Cambria aforesaid. Parcel No. 1.—being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a Beech tree on the "Cresson Hotel," at Cresson, Cambria County, N. 43 E., 109 perches to a post; thence S. 29 E., 157 perches to a post, midway between the Pa. and Portage Railroads; thence, 99 1/2 feet midway between said Railroads; S. 41 W. 110 perches; thence N. 35 W., 215 perches to the place of beginning; containing 716 and 154 perches, and allowance. Parcel No. 2.—being a lot of ground, siting between the Portage Railroad, between parcels No. 4 and 5; lot of Patrick's estate; and others, containing 172 perches, and having thereon erected two 1 1/2 story plank houses. TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale; one other third in one year thereafter, with interest; to be secured by the Mortgage and Judgment Bonds of the purchasers; and the remaining third to remain a lien on the premises, the interest on the same to be paid to Ann Henry, (widow of said decedent), annually by the purchasers, during her lifetime and the principal, at her decease, to the heirs and lineal descendants of the said William Webster, dec'd. ANN HENRY, Adm'x. of Wm. Webster, dec'd. October 6, 1859.

NEW GOODS!

The subscriber has just received from the East the latest lot of LADIES' SHOES that were ever brought to Ebensburg, consisting of all kinds of MOROCCO LACE BOOTS, with and without heels, and at all prices; GUM SANDALS, CONGRESS MOROCCO BOOTS, CONGRESS KID BOOTS, and every variety of Misses' & Children's SHOES, BUTTON SHOES, LACE SHOES, and Gaiters. Also—a very large supply of Men's and Boys' HATS and CAPS; Heavy and fine Calf BOOTS of all descriptions, Ready-made SHIRTS, Cotton HOSE, Woolen Socks, STATIONARY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, &c., kept constantly on hand, cheaper than can be bought elsewhere. Call and see. TRAVIS CASH, Ebensburg, Sept. 15, 1859-60.